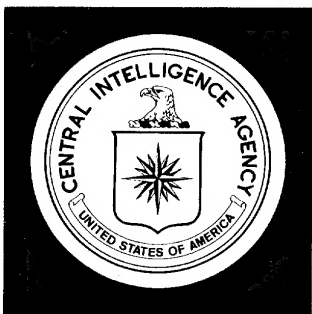


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CIA/SAVA / WVIND 721111



WEEKLY VIETNAM INDICATORS

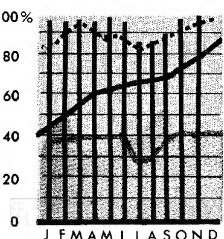
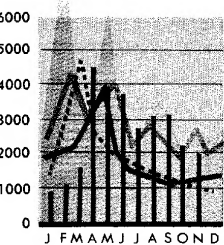
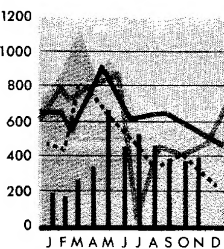
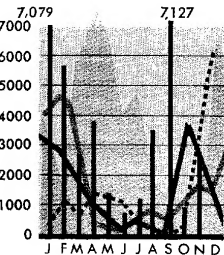
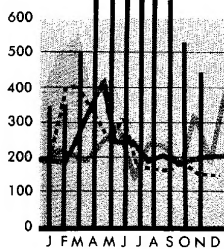
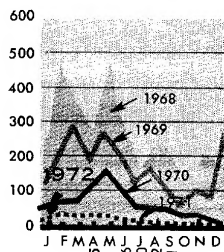
Week Ending November 11, 1972

NSA Declassification/Release Instructions on File.

For the President Only

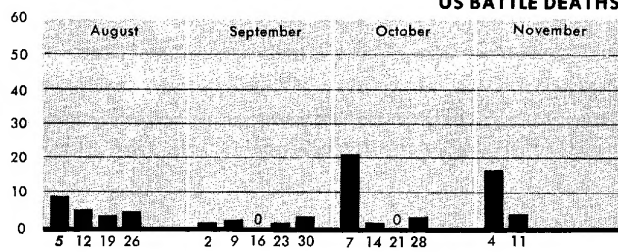
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SOUTH VIETNAM WEEKLY INDICATORS

1968-1972
Weekly average for each monthAUGUST — NOVEMBER 1972
Weekly data as reported

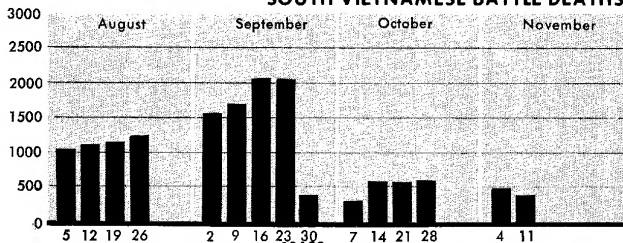
US BATTLE DEATHS

decreased to four from the 17 of last week.



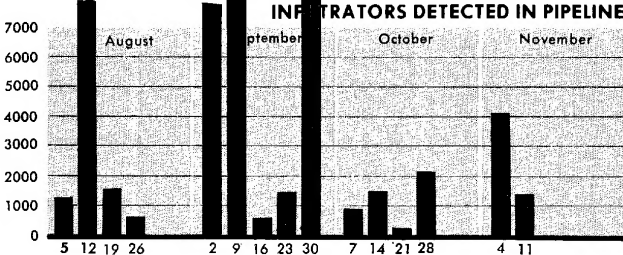
SOUTH VIETNAMESE BATTLE DEATHS

totalled 381 for the week. This figure is preliminary and may change considerably as more complete information becomes available.



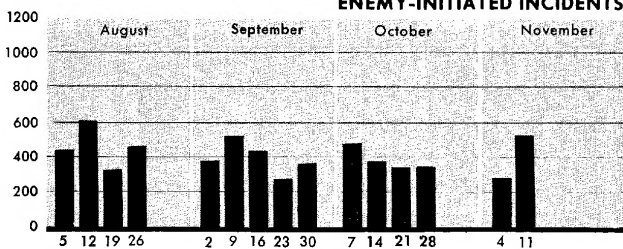
INFILTRATORS DETECTED IN PIPELINE

include four regular and eight special purpose groups totaling 1,364 personnel. The estimate of infiltrators destined for South Vietnam and Cambodia since 1 October 1972 now stands at some 10,600 -- 11,600.



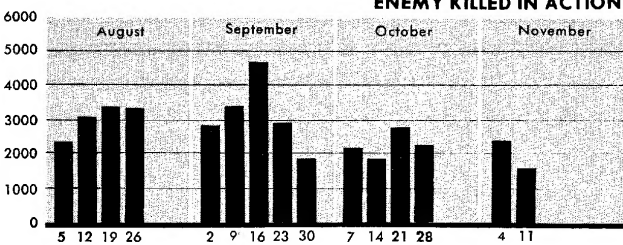
ENEMY-INITIATED INCIDENTS

increased sharply to 516 from the 280 of last week.



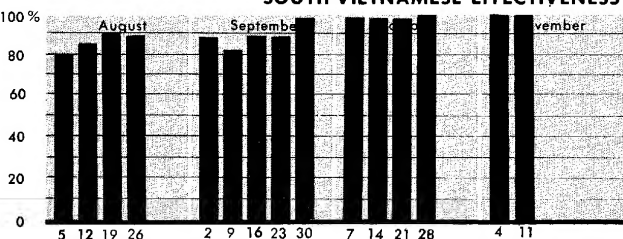
ENEMY KILLED IN ACTION

fell from last week's 2,391 to 1,544.



SOUTH VIETNAMESE EFFECTIVENESS

as measured by the percentage of enemy killed by GVN forces stood at 100% -- the same level as the previous two weeks.



Statistics for the latest week shown are preliminary

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

Enemy Activity

In South Vietnam during the past week the only heavy ground action occurred in the northern reaches of Military Region 1 around Quang Tri City. Friendly forces in this area have been attempting to expand their perimeters and improve their positions by seizing key terrain features. The Communists have reacted sharply with intense artillery fire, expending over 1,000 rounds per day on five of the eight days in the 5-12 November period. Elsewhere in the Republic, enemy activity -- attacks by fire and small-scale ground probes -- continued to be directed primarily against government outposts and lines of communication as the Communists kept striving to show a presence in as many areas as possible before a ceasefire.

The war of the roads continued in Cambodia with very little change in the overall pattern of activity or change in status. Route 5, the life line to the rice producing areas of Battambang Province, was once again cleared by government forces last week, but Communist forces poised at various stretches along the route can probably close it again if they choose to do so. In any event, necessary road repairs will keep Route 5 closed for the immediate future. Along Route 4, the vital link to the seaport of Kompong Som, FANK forces trying to clear an interdicted segment southwest of Phnom Penh continue to meet strong enemy opposition. 25X1D1a

Elsewhere, the FANK, although closely pressed, continued to defend Takeo City and successfully cleared a stretch of Route 2 north of Takeo. NSA

This week's activity in Laos was highlighted by a 30-round enemy rocket attack on the airfield at the Royal Capital of Luang Prabang which destroyed one military aircraft and damaged several others. The city itself was not hit. On the Plaine des Jarres front, friendly units in the northeastern sector have come under heavy enemy attack and preliminary reports indicate that they may have abandoned some positions. Friendly forces south of the Plaine have been reinforced in expectation of renewed attacks in that direction. In south Laos, an enemy mortar attack and infantry probe wounded two soldiers and 21 civilians in the Mekong River town of Thakhek, while at Saravane and Lao Ngam, government task forces on offensive operations are meeting increased enemy resistance.

Enemy Infiltration and Logistics

Hanoi continued to induct relatively large numbers of men into its armed forces in October following its record high call-up in September. 25X1D1a

During the week, the detection of some 1,350 new men in the infiltration pipeline (and some minor refinements of earlier estimates) raised the total number of NVA infiltrators bound for the south since 1 October 1972 to 10,600-11,600. Infiltration for the corresponding period a year ago (1 October - 13 November 1971) was considerably lower and stood at an estimated 2,300-3,000. NSA

On the logistics front, the North Vietnamese rail system north of the 20th parallel is being rapidly repaired and much of it is now serviceable. Although no repair activity has been noted south of the 20th, most of the Hanoi to Thanh Hoa rail lines are open and suggest that portions of the Thanh Hoa to Vinh section are being utilized to shuttle materiel southward. Large-scale shipments continue through the North Vietnamese panhandle, but no significant increase in supply movements between Vinh and the passes into Laos has yet been observed. There are, 25X1D1a

however, other indications -- the continuation of repair work on the road nets leading to, and in southern Laos, as well as the deployment of elements of a North Vietnamese AAA regiment from the Hanoi area to the Laos panhandle -- which suggest that Hanoi is still preparing, at least on a contingency basis, to augment its forces in Laos in support of a new dry season logistics effort.

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